

LCOY KAZAKHSTAN

National Youth Climate Conference



#ByYouthForYouth

LCOY KAZAKHSTAN NATIONAL YOUTH STATEMENT 2025

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National Context and Challenges of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The Republic of Kazakhstan is a country with a low population density and a large territory with a sharply continental climate, without access to the world ocean. 41.3 percent of the population of Kazakhstan lives in rural settlements with poorly developed infrastructure, remote from industrial centers, with a small capacity of the domestic market and with a predominance of energy-intensive export-oriented sectors of the economy, which provide the main revenues of the state budget and significantly affect economic policy and the exchange rate of the national currency.

The Republic of Kazakhstan will need to introduce new and significantly strengthen existing carbon pricing mechanisms in order to achieve their climate commitments, which has a double dependence on fossil fuels (coal and oil) in the country. It will also be necessary to increase the share of renewable energy sources (solar and wind) in the balance of electricity production, and to use previously unused capacities to increase the maneuverability of the system. It will be necessary to change the existing dispatching modes of the power grid to more adaptive ones, digitalize the aging energy fleet and introduce the use of digital twins.

At the same time, it is necessary to significantly modernize science and education, increase research and human resources, establish programs for the development and transfer of critical technologies for low-carbon development, develop a portfolio approach for research in the field of decarbonization, reduce investment risks and establish mechanisms for obtaining cheap loans for capital-intensive low-carbon projects. This requires demonopolization of certain industries. Additionally, comprehensive market, regulatory and economic reforms are needed.

At the same time, it is necessary to prevent an increase in inflation and a significant increase in energy tariffs and basic needs of the population. It is also necessary to take into account that external factors, such as the global market volatility and instability in neighboring states, have negative social and economic consequences for the economy and population of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

From the updated NDC Kazakhstan¹

Methodology

The Local Conference of Youth Kazakhstan is the country's national youth-led initiative for youth empowerment in national and global climate politics. It is *officially endorsed by YOUNGO*, the youth constituency under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

The National Youth Statement serves as the main outcome of activities under LCOY Kazakhstan, consolidating the demands of Kazakhstan's youth to governments, policymakers, international organizations, and all relevant stakeholders.

¹ <https://unfccc.int/documents/630387>

The preparation of NYS Kazakhstan 2025 began with an online survey conducted via Google Forms over three weeks. It engaged 55 participants and collected preliminary proposals, demands, and positions from youth across Kazakhstan.

Following this, two online national consultations were held in July-August, involving 70 participants. These consultations provided a platform for in-depth discussions and refinement of proposals, taking into account regional contexts and youth priorities.

The preparation process concluded with a national youth conference on August 22-23, which brought together more than 100 participants at a national conference held in Astana and featured interactive sessions aimed at identifying priorities, co-developing demands, and creating a roadmap for the National Youth Statement to be submitted to the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Moreover, the conference included an intergenerational dialogue with decision-makers, open discussions with leading experts on climate change adaptation in Kazakhstan, as well as masterclasses and workshops aimed at empowering youth action.

As a result, this National Youth Statement was developed drawing on the voices and contributions of more than 220 young people from across the country.

LCOY Kazakhstan and the preparation of the National Youth Statement were coordinated by **Climate for Us**, the **UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network Youth Kazakhstan**, and **United Central Asian Professionals**, ensuring broad youth engagement and effective organization of all activities.

Preamble

Addressed to the Parties and the Secretariat of the UNFCCC,

Recognizing the important role of children, youth, and local communities in addressing and responding to climate change, as stated in the Glasgow Climate Pact (Decision 1/CMA.3),

Acknowledging the need for climate policy and action that empowers children and youth , as stated in the First Global Stocktake (Decision 1/CMA.5),

Acknowledging the importance of meaningful and active participation of children and youth in the collective progress towards achievement of the Paris Agreement targets and Just Transition, as stated in the First Global Stocktake (Decision 1/CMA.5),

Supporting the decision of the Republic of Kazakhstan to adopt the Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) with the goal of achieving carbon neutrality by 2060,

Underscoring the role of local communities, youth, and women of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the integration of climate adaptation and risk management into national and sub-national policies, as stated in the country's NDC 2.0 (Component 8.5),

We, the youth of Kazakhstan, demand:

Item 1: Mitigation

Sharm El-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme

- *Recalling **Decision 4/CMA.4**² on accelerating and scaling up Mitigation Efforts, which confirms that the purpose of the work programme mentioned in paragraph 27 of **Decision 1/CMA.3**³ is to urgently raise ambition and implement climate mitigation measures during this critical decade, complementing the global stocktake,*
 - *We call for the Sharm El-Sheikh Mitigation Work Programme to prioritize climate finance for the Global South, including former Economies in transition, which have high mitigation potential but face limited access to climate finance.*
 - *We call for the establishment of a youth delegate quota at all regional and global sessions of the Sharm El-Sheikh Mitigation Ambition and Implementation Work Programme, prioritizing the inclusion of youth from the Global South and countries with economies in transition.*
- *Recalling **Decision 1/CMA.4, paragraph 70**⁴, that highlights the importance of cooperation on technology development, transfer, and innovation in implementing the joint work programme activities,*
- *Recognizing that outdated electricity transmission infrastructure limits Kazakhstan's ability to integrate renewable energy and reduce energy losses,*
 - *We call on Parties to support the development and transfer of technologies and innovations for the modernization and energy efficiency improvement of industrial facilities in hard-to-abate sectors, such as metallurgy, manufacturing, and other high-emission industries.*
 - *We call on Parties to support the development and transfer of technologies and innovations for the modernization of residential buildings, including insulation, energy-efficient construction materials, and clean heating systems, to reduce heat loss, emissions, and improve living comfort.*

Transport Sector Mitigation

- *Recognizing the role of transport emissions in Kazakhstan's urban centers,*
Emphasizing that sustainable mobility can significantly reduce national GHG emissions;

² https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/cma4_auv_4_scaling_up_mitigation.pdf

³ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Overarching_decision_1-CMA-3_1.pdf

⁴ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Decisions_1CMA4_1COP27.pdf

- We *urge* the adoption of emissions standards, including the phase-out of outdated vehicles (Euro-3 and below), trade-in schemes, and affordable financing for low-emission vehicles.
- We *call on* Parties to develop a sustainable transportation system: infrastructure for bikes in smaller regions and urban areas, elevation of the public transportation systems to increase the number of users.
- We *encourage* subsidies for EVs, the expansion of electric vehicles (EVs) infrastructure, clean public transport systems, and sustainable urban mobility policies such as paid parking zones, to reduce private car use.

Methane Emissions from Waste

- *Recognizing* methane's high global warming potential and its role in short-term warming,

Emphasizing the co-benefits of methane capture for energy generation and public health;

- We *call on* Parties to adopt national methane reduction targets, and implement methane capture and utilization systems in the waste, oil, and gas sectors, in line with the Global Methane Pledge.

Nitrous Oxide Emissions Reduction

- *Recalling* **Article 2 of the Paris Agreement**⁵, which underscores the importance of reducing emissions from all sectors, including agriculture,

Recognizing that nitrous oxide emissions from agriculture remain a significant contributor to Kazakhstan's greenhouse gas profile,

Emphasizing that science-based approaches are essential for developing effective and context-specific mitigation strategies;

- We *call on* Parties, particularly the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Kazakhstan, and Ministry of Ecology and National Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to establish a dedicated scientific working group to develop evidence-based methodologies and monitoring systems for nitrous oxide emissions reduction in the agricultural sector.

⁵ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

Item 2: Adaptation and Resilience

- *Recalling **Article 7 of the Paris Agreement**⁶*, which recognizes adaptation as a global goal aimed at enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience, and reducing vulnerability to climate change,

*Considering **Kazakhstan's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and the national commitment to achieve carbon neutrality by 2060;***

- The youth of Kazakhstan *underscore* that the level of public, civil society, and government awareness regarding climate adaptation measures remains low. Information is fragmented and insufficiently accessible, while climate education is not yet systematically integrated into national curricula.

The youth of Kazakhstan *acknowledge* that the shortage of qualified professionals in the field of climate adaptation remains a major barrier to the effective implementation of national strategies.

- We *call for* the integration of climate change and sustainability topics into school, university, and preschool education programs, as well as the inclusion of a dedicated module on sustainable development and adaptation in civil service entrance examinations. Educational curricula at all levels should be updated to equip future specialists with the skills and knowledge to adapt to climate change.
- We *call for* the promotion of climate and environmental disciplines among school and university students, an increase in the number of state educational grants in related fields, and the introduction of a national system for training, certification, and reporting of adaptation specialists.
- We *call on* Parties to ensure that the development and implementation of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) involve young professionals and students through fellowships, on-the-ground projects, and research opportunities.
- We *encourage* Parties to develop localized climate literacy modules for working professionals, particularly in regions that are vulnerable to desertification, drought, and water scarcity.
- We *propose* the establishment of official public information channels through existing digital and media platforms to ensure regular and accessible communication with communities in vulnerable regions.

Strengthen Climate-Resilient Infrastructure

⁶ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

- We *encourage* Parties to share technologies and knowledge necessary to establish a National Climate Risk Management System, integrating early warning, satellite monitoring, and community-level disaster response, with localized adaptation indicators tailored to hazards such as floods, droughts, dust storms, and wildfires.
- We *urge* the Developed countries to increase the share of adaptation measures within the overall volume of climate finance, directing funds to modernize rural infrastructure (including drought-resilient roads, dikes, mini-reservoirs, and energy-efficient housing), as well as to scale up nature-based solutions, such as afforestation, green belts, and soil regeneration in vulnerable regions, including the Aral Sea area.

Expand Adaptation in Public Health and Community Services

- Recognizing the leading role of national authorities in climate change adaptation,
 - We *call for* strengthened interagency coordination between the National meteorological service Kazhydromet and the Ministry of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan to ensure timely assessment of climate risks, effective early warning of extreme weather events, and enhanced preparedness of the healthcare system. We also urge the inclusion of these measures in environmental impact assessment procedures.
 - We *encourage* Parties to integrate climate risk into health service planning, including heat stress preparedness, vector-borne disease surveillance, and dust storm response.
 - We *call on* Parties to equip rural clinics and hospitals with climate-resilient infrastructure (cooling, air filtration, renewable energy backup).
 - We *advise* Parties to fund climate-health outreach initiatives targeting older adults, children, and disabled individuals – groups most vulnerable to heatwaves and poor air quality.

Item 3: Loss and Damage

Recognition of Loss and Damage

- *Recalling **Decision 1/CP.21⁷ and Article 8 of the Paris Agreement⁸**,*
 - We *encourage* Parties to accelerate the operationalization of the Loss and Damage Fund, and to ensure that its financing mechanisms are accessible, transparent, and predictable for the Global South.

⁷ <https://unfccc.int/files/home/application/pdf/decision1cp21.pdf>

⁸ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

- We *call on* Parties to increase funding from the Loss and Damage Fund, acknowledging that Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDS) remain the highest priorities for climate finance. We *emphasize* that Central Asia is highly vulnerable to climate change due to water scarcity, desertification, deforestation, and accelerated glacier melt. We *urge* strengthened financial flows to the Central Asian region, under the new Fund.
- We *urge* Parties to include loss and damage mechanisms in their national climate strategies (including NDCs and NAPs), especially for regions suffering from glacial melt, soil degradation, water scarcity, and desertification.
- *Recalling **the Declaration on Children, Youth, and Climate Action**⁹ and recognizing **Decision 3/CP.18**¹⁰;*
 - We *call on* Parties to recognize children, youth, women, and persons with disabilities as key vulnerable groups, and to ensure youth representation in decision-making, implementation, and monitoring of the Fund's actions within national delegations or Party working groups.
 - We *urge* Parties to ensure that technical support provided by the Santiago Network on Loss and Damage (SNLD) is accessible, particularly at subnational and local levels, with specific attention given to marginalised and vulnerable groups, such as youth and children.

Item 4: Governance, Climate Action Plans/ NDCs and GST

Matters Relating to Governance

- The youth of Kazakhstan *emphasize* that the effective implementation of national climate policy is hindered by insufficient inter-ministerial coordination, fragmented climate data, and limited human and institutional capacities within government bodies. The absence of a unified information system for tracking emissions, losses, and damage, as well as the lack of comprehensive ecosystem vulnerability monitoring and coordination between sectors, leads to delayed decision-making and reduces the quality of planning.
 - We *urge* Parties to establish or expand public advisory councils under relevant ministries, ensuring **at least 30% youth representation**, in order to strengthen the role of young people in decision-making of environmental and climate policy.
 - We *call* for the establishment of an inter-ministerial body responsible for creating a unified national climate database in accordance with UNFCCC standards, by 2028. This database should include descriptions of climate

⁹ <https://www.unicef.org/environment-and-climate-change/climate-declaration>

¹⁰ <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2012/cop18/eng/08a01.pdf#page=21>

projects, investment proposals, analytical reports on climate and other data that are collected or prepared by the governmental agencies. The database should be transparent and publicly accessible.

- We *call* for the creation of a National Climate Coordination Committee, a centralized body that would be equipped with an automated emissions accounting system, transparent financial mechanisms, and open data access for civil society. The committee should unite government institutions, scientists, and youth representatives to facilitate regular information exchange and identify cross-sectoral synergies across ministries.
- We *urge* the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan to establish reliable and transparent indicators and statistical parameters to effectively track national progress toward climate commitments, including targets on mitigation, adaptation, Loss and Damage, and climate education.
- We *call* on Parties to ensure transparent, open reporting, and anti-corruption mechanisms in all climate investment and implementation programs to build trust and to ensure effective outcomes by the end of 2027.
- The youth of Kazakhstan *recognize* that limited stakeholder awareness and engagement, the absence of dedicated youth financing mechanisms, weak representation of marginalized groups, neglect of rural community needs, and the shortage of qualified specialists remain significant barriers to effective climate action.
 - We *call on* national authorities to allocate at least 1% of the national GDP annually toward combating climate change.
 - We *urge* the Government to ensure more transparent and accessible processes for public hearings, increase funding for environmental culture and climate communication in the media, and enhance support for scientific research and youth engagement initiatives, including field trips to recycling facilities, and scientific internships.
 - We *call* for expanding public access to decision-making processes, strengthening waste separation systems, and developing a network of climate communicators in national and local media.

Carbon Pricing and Taxation Reform

- *Recalling **Article 6 of the Paris Agreement**¹¹ and **Decision 2/CMA.3**¹²*, which highlight the role of carbon pricing and market-based mechanisms in enhancing mitigation ambition,

¹¹ unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

¹² <https://unfccc.int/decisions?f%5B0%5D=session%3A4305>

Recognizing that underdeveloped taxation of enterprises with high greenhouse gas emissions reduces incentives for decarbonization,

Emphasizing that carbon pricing is critical to aligning national fiscal policy with climate objectives;

- We *call* on Parties, particularly Kazakhstan’s Committee on Ecology and Nature Management, the Committee on Legislation and Judicial Reform of the Mazhilis, the Department of Tax and Customs Policy of the Ministry of National Economy, and the State Revenue Committee of the Ministry of Finance, to revise the Tax Code by adjusting corporate income tax to incorporate emissions intensity, thereby strengthening national carbon taxation frameworks.

Matters Relating to the Global Stocktake (GST)

- *Recalling **Decision 1/CMA.5, paragraph 63(e)***¹³, which urges Parties to enhance the resilience of infrastructure and human settlements to climate impacts to ensure the continuity of essential services and minimise climate-related risks;
 - We *call on* Parties to develop climate-resilient infrastructure to withstand floods, heatwaves, frosts, forest fires and dust storms.

Matters Relating to the NDC3.0

- *Recalling the **CMA Synthesis report***¹⁴, paragraph 93, highlighting that only 10% of LT-LEDS are currently aligned with NDCs, while 47% of LT-LEDS did not provide any information on how they relate to NDCs;
 - We *demand* Parties to ensure that the submitted NDC3.0 is fully aligned with their long-term low-emission development strategies (LT-LEDS), to promote consistency, ambition, and long-term policy coherence in pursuit of the goals of the Paris Agreement.
 - We strongly *urge* Parties to engage youth in decision-making, implementation, and monitoring of NDC 3.0 targets.
- *Recalling **Article 4 of the Paris Agreement***¹⁵ and the outcomes of the **first Global Stocktake**, which call for deep, rapid, and sustained reductions in GHG emissions (43% by 2030 and 60% by 2035 relative to 2019 levels),

Recognizing that energy-intensive industries, including oil, gas, metallurgy, cement, and chemical production, remain among the largest contributors to greenhouse gas emissions, while also being some of the most challenging and capital-intensive sectors

¹³ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/1_CMA.5.pdf

¹⁴ <https://unfccc.int/documents/632339>

¹⁵ unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

to decarbonize, we *acknowledge* their significant potential not only for reducing emissions but also for improving ecosystems.

Recognizing that sector-specific regulations are critical to meeting NDC targets;

- We *call on* Parties, in their NDC 3.0, to reinvest revenues from carbon taxes into innovation, clean technology deployment, and just transition programs.
- We *encourage* Parties, in their NDC 3.0, to introduce factory-level decarbonization programs, including energy efficiency retrofits, clean heat technologies, and methane capture in industrial facilities.

Item 5: Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE)

Transform Education Systems

- *Recognizing* the important actions taken by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan **to revise the national education standard**,
 - We *urge* the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan to integrate climate change topics into national curricula at the primary and secondary levels, tailored to local climate and environmental challenges such as desertification, droughts, water scarcity, and air pollution.
 - We *urge* the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan to introduce practice-based learning, workshops, excursions, and gamified approaches into the teaching methodology for climate and environmental education.
- *Recalling* **Article 12 of the Paris Agreement**¹⁶, which commits Parties to enhance education, training, public awareness, and participation, and *recognizing* **Decision 18/CP.26**¹⁷ Glasgow Work Programme on Action for Climate Empowerment, which emphasizes integration of climate education across all levels and disciplines,

Recognizing the emerging demand for interdisciplinary knowledge and green professions, especially in light of the just transition and decarbonization efforts,

Emphasizing the importance of localized, age-appropriate and interdisciplinary education that equips all youth, regardless of career path, with climate literacy and green skills;

- The Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan *must* develop national pathways into green professions through investment in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), career guidance, and targeted scholarships in environmental and sustainability-related fields.

¹⁶ unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

¹⁷ <https://unfccc.int/decisions?f%5B0%5D=conference%3A4301&page=1>

- We *urge* the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan to ensure mandatory training and certification for educators on climate education at all levels of education, to guarantee pedagogical readiness and consistency in content delivery.
- We *call* for strengthening the air quality monitoring system, including the installation of monitoring technologies in educational institutions, in order to raise students' awareness of air pollution and track climate-related changes.

Institutionalize Youth Participation

- Recalling **Article 6 of the UNFCCC**¹⁸, **Article 12 of the Paris Agreement**, and **Decision 23/CP.27**¹⁹ (ACE Action Plan), which emphasize youth participation, civic engagement, and access to climate information,

Recognizing that **Decision 17/CMA.1**²⁰ calls for inclusive climate governance at national levels, and that **Kazakhstan's NDC mentions stakeholder engagement as a principle**,

Emphasizing that meaningful youth engagement must be systemic, transparent, and supported through financing, governance, and knowledge systems;

- We *encourage* the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan to establish a National ACE Youth Network that connects youth, teachers, civil society, policymakers, and researchers to jointly design outreach decision-making and community-level climate action.

Amplify Climate Narratives through Storytelling and Digital Innovation

- Recalling **Decision 17/CMA.1** and the **Glasgow Work Programme's recognition of innovative public awareness tools**,

Acknowledging the importance of culturally relevant, community-led storytelling and visual documentation in fostering societal resilience and climate dialogue;

¹⁸ <https://unfccc.int/process-and-meetings/the-paris-agreement/article6>

¹⁹ <https://unfccc.int/decisions?search2=&f%5B0%5D=session%3A4461&page=2>

²⁰

https://unfccc.int/decisions?f%5B0%5D=body%3A4099&f%5B1%5D=session%3A4221&search2=&page=1&order=field_document_decision_title&sort=asc

- We *encourage* the Ministry of Culture and Information of the Republic of Kazakhstan to support multimedia platforms and centers, enabling young people, especially from rural communities, to document and share lived experiences of climate change, adaptation, and resilience.

Strengthening Youth Engagement in Environmental Education and ACE Implementation

- *Recalling* the declaration signed in 2025 between the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of the Republic of Kazakhstan and UNICEF, which highlights the important role of key stakeholders, including government institutions and youth,
 - We *call for* ensuring active and systematic youth participation in processes related to environmental education and the implementation of the Action for Climate Empowerment (ACE) agenda, including access to information, involvement in the development of programs, and expanded opportunities for learning and engagement at the national and regional levels.

Item 6: Climate Finance and Markets

- *Recalling* **the UNFCCC Technical Assessment (2023)**²¹, which highlights that Central Asia receives only 5% of its estimated USD 33 billion annual climate finance needs, leaving the region highly vulnerable despite its strong mitigation potential;
 - We *call on* Parties to recognize that Central Asia remains highly vulnerable in terms of access to climate finance.
 - We *call for* the establishment of a dedicated finance stream to ensure equitable access and full inclusion of Central Asian projects and institutions in global climate finance mechanisms.

Transparency

- *Recalling* **Article 9 of the Paris Agreement**;
 - We *demand* Parties to ensure that foreign climate investments reach the people and communities they are meant to assist, including youth-led and community-based initiatives, through transparent and accessible mechanisms. Funding must be directed toward generating meaningful, long-term impact on the ground, rather than being absorbed by bureaucratic procedures or symbolic activities.
 - We *request* Parties to conduct proper and transparent reporting on climate projects that receive financing from national and international agents.

Youth empowerment

²¹ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/UNFCCC_NBF_TA_CASC_final.pdf

- *Recalling **Decision 13/CP.27***²²;
 - *We request* Parties to finance projects for meaningful youth participation in climate politics, including the annual Local Conference of Youth.

Item 7: Article 6 of the Paris Agreement

Carbon Pricing and Market Mechanisms

- *Aligned* with the **IPCC Sixth Assessment Report**²³ and **Article 6.4 of the Paris Agreement**, which enable the use of cooperative approaches and carbon markets, *Recognizing* that economic incentives can drive low-carbon innovation;
 - *We urge* Parties to set ambitious carbon pricing levels of at least USD 40-80 per tonne of CO₂e, in line with expert recommendations to meet the 2 °C target²⁴, with a minimum of USD 80 per tonne of CO₂ to stimulate investment in renewable energy and drive significant emissions reductions in the power sector.
 - *We urge* Parties to ensure carbon pricing schemes are well-designed and adapted to national and regional contexts, taking into account local economic, social, and environmental conditions.
 - *We urge* Parties to integrate carbon pricing into a comprehensive policy package that simultaneously drives research, development, and deployment of low-carbon technologies, removes non-economic barriers to emissions mitigation, and targets emission reductions with very high abatement costs.

Energy Efficiency in Buildings

- *Recalling **Article 6.8 of the Paris Agreement***, which encourages non-market approaches to enhance mitigation and adaptation co-benefits,

Recognizing that building sector, with its outdated stock, remains a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions and is characterized by low energy efficiency;

- *We call on* Parties to provide international support to scale up building retrofit programs in countries with outdated housing stock, prioritizing insulation, heat retention, and clean heating systems (e.g., electric heat pumps).
- *We encourage* the development of targeted subsidies and concessional loans for low-income households to access energy efficiency upgrades.

²² <https://unfccc.int/decisions?such=j&volltext=/CP.16%23beg&f%5B0%5D=session%3A4461&page=1>

²³ <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg2/>

²⁴ The World Bank. 2021. "State and Trends of Carbon Pricing 2021" (May), World Bank, Washington, DC. Doi: 10.1596/978-1-4648-1728-1. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO
<https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/771941622009013802/pdf/State-and-Trends-of-Carbon-Pricing-2021.pdf>

Item 8: Energy

Transitioning away from coal

- *Recognizing* that Kazakhstan's economy remains highly dependent on coal in both the energy and industrial sectors, and acknowledging that coal, due to its low cost, has long been subsidized as the most accessible energy source, while its abrupt phase-out without preparatory measures could lead to economic imbalance and social risks,
 - The youth of Kazakhstan *emphasize* the importance of maintaining the commitment to the global goals agreed upon at COP28, including tripling renewable energy capacity and doubling the rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030, with full implementation and consolidation of these targets no later than 2035, alongside a phased and just transition away from fossil fuels.
 - We *call* for the reduction of emissions from coal-based power generation by 2035 through diversification of the national energy mix, primarily driven by the large-scale development of renewable energy sources.
- *Recalling* **Decision 1/CMA.5, para 28(b)**²⁵ and the outcomes of the Global Stocktake, which emphasize the need for a substantial reduction in coal-based energy generation,

Recognizing the socio-economic impacts of coal phase-out on workers and communities, especially in coal-dependent regions of Central Asia,

Emphasizing that early cancellation of planned coal capacity is necessary to align with the 1.5 °C pathway;
 - We *urge* Parties, within the framework of their long-term low-emission development strategies (LT-LEDs), to accelerate actions by implementing a full moratorium on the approval and planning of new coal power capacity from 2027 onwards.

Tripling renewable energy capacity by 2030

- *Recalling* **Decision 1/CMA.5, para 28(a)**, which calls for tripling renewable energy capacity globally and doubling the rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030, and the **Decision 1/CMA.5, para 28(d)**, which emphasizes the need for accelerated action in transitioning away from fossil fuels to achieve net-zero by 2050, and the outcomes of the Global Stocktake,

Recognizing Kazakhstan's high solar and wind potential, particularly in the Turkestan, Zhambyl, and Western Kazakhstan,

²⁵ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/1_CMA.5.pdf

Emphasizing the role of renewables in diversifying Kazakhstan’s energy mix and reducing GHG emissions,

Recognizing that outdated electricity transmission and distribution infrastructure slows renewable energy integration in Kazakhstan,

Emphasizing the importance of high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems and modern composite cable materials in reducing energy losses and ensuring stable power delivery,

- We *call on* Parties to include ambitious renewable energy targets in their NDC 3.0, and to ensure, during the update of NDC 3.0, alignment with the tripling of renewable energy capacity, backed by financing, grid modernization, and international technology cooperation.
- We *urge* Parties to scale up public and private investments in solar and wind in high-potential regions, and to reflect these actions in their NDC 3.0.
- We *encourage* Parties to include the introduction of decentralized renewable energy solutions in their NDC 3.0 at the household and SME levels, supported by tax incentives, subsidies, and net-metering schemes, to reduce strain on the grid and promote energy independence.
- We *urge* Parties, particularly the Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, to prioritize grid modernization in their LT-LEDS, by replacing outdated cables with composite materials and expanding HVDC infrastructure to enable efficient renewable energy transmission.

Clean Hydrogen Development

- *Recalling* **para 28(e) of Decision 1/CMA.5**²⁶, which urges accelerated development and deployment of zero- and low-emission technologies,

Emphasizing the potential of clean hydrogen for export and domestic decarbonization;

- We *urge* Parties to ensure that hydrogen production is based on additional or surplus renewable energy and does not compete in areas where renewable electricity can be used directly, such as the heating sector or land transport.
- We *urge* Parties to clearly define sustainability criteria for hydrogen imports and exports, taking into account its carbon and environmental footprint, as well as its impacts on water resources and land use. The management of potential hydrogen infrastructure should be clarified and enshrined in legislation.
- We *urge* Parties to promote the development of clean hydrogen (green and blue) by facilitating technology transfer, joint research, and regional pilot projects,

²⁶ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/1_CMA.5.pdf

particularly in coal-reliant areas as part of a just transition, for processes that cannot be feasibly electrified or directly powered by renewable electricity, and only in situations where renewable energy is not available.

Item 9: Just Transition

United Arab Emirates Just Transition Work Programme

- *Recalling **Decision 3/CMA.5**²⁷*, affirming that the objective of the Just Transition Work Programme is to explore pathways to achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement under Article 2.1, in the context of Article 2.2;
 - Parties *must recognize* Just Transition policies as eligible and prioritized within climate finance frameworks, acknowledging their essential role in enabling more ambitious and equitable climate action.
 - Parties *must* systematically embed Just Transition strategies within Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), national climate policies, and long-term low-emission development strategies, to ensure coherence and alignment across all levels of planning.
 - Parties *must establish* inclusive, transparent, and formal national-level processes for the co-design of Just Transition pathways, ensuring the meaningful engagement of workers, communities, youth, and civil society in decision-making.
 - We *encourage* Parties to facilitate technology transfer and financing for alternative industries in coal-dependent regions, integrating job retraining, small business support, and infrastructure diversification.
 - Parties *must launch* and operationalise the Belém Action Mechanism (BAM) as a multilateral platform to accelerate Just Transition efforts by improving access to finance and technical support, addressing structural barriers such as debt and trade, and fostering international collaboration and peer learning. Belém Action Mechanism (BAM), a proposed new institutional arrangement within the UNFCCC designed to accelerate, consolidate, and achieve a holistic Just Transition, within and between countries, through national action and international cooperation. BAM would operate based on equity, Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capacities (CBDR-RC), human rights, the ILO's Fundamental Labour Rights, and the rights of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities.

Item 10: Technology and Innovation

Climate technologies

²⁷ <https://unfccc.int/decisions?f%5B0%5D=body%3A4099>

- *Recalling **Article 10 of the Paris Agreement**²⁸*, which emphasizes the role of innovation and technology development in climate action, and **Decision 15/CMA.1**²⁹, which calls for strengthening enabling environments for climate technologies through policy support and institutional coordination;
 - We *urge* Parties to prioritize climate technology innovation and investment in alignment with long-term decarbonization goals.
 - We *urge* Parties to invest into the establishment of youth climate centers and laboratories as platforms for ideas, exchange of experiences, debates and project activities.

Item 11: Water

- *Recognizing* that water security is a growing challenge in Kazakhstan and Central Asia due to uneven precipitation, aging infrastructure, limited data accuracy, and the intensifying impacts of climate change on river flows and glacier melt,

Recalling the **Decision 9/CMA.1 on Adaptation Communications**³⁰ and **the Article 7 of the Paris Agreement**³¹ to strengthen the adaptation capacity, resilience, and reduce vulnerability,

Acknowledging regional cooperation efforts under the UNECE Water Convention and international obligations on shared water resources,

Transboundary relations on shared water resources

- We *urge* Parties to recognize that the desiccation of the Aral Sea adversely affects both aquatic and terrestrial ecosystems in the region, with climate change further intensifying these impacts.
- We *call on* Parties to recognize the shrinking of the Caspian Sea as one of the most critical water challenges both globally and in the region.
- We *call on* Parties to develop equitable and comprehensive international agreements to prevent conflicts and to ensure fair water allocation between countries in the region.
- We *urge* Parties to strengthen hydro-diplomacy mechanisms, enhance cross-border data sharing, and early-warning systems.

²⁸ unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

²⁹ https://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc/_StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/tn_meetings/61a8aadf7134442295729d3090ceb67f/502e06bce7b046a8974234413b1ad5a9.pdf

³⁰ https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/9-CMA.1_English.pdf

³¹ unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

- We *urge* Parties to actively involve youth in maintaining dialogue and coordination across different sectors and levels of governance.
- We *encourage* Parties to engage the younger generation in planning for water allocation and water-saving measures during crises.
- We *call on* Parties to include youth in the development of agreements for the conservation of transboundary rivers and lakes, ensuring the protection of ecosystems, support for local communities, and the economic stability of the regions.

National research and governance priorities

- We *urge* the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of the Republic of Kazakhstan to establish a multi-agency that will modernize national water-monitoring and forecasting systems.
- We *call* for a 5-year research phase to create a national water database, followed by a 5-to-10 year implementation phase focused on the introduction of advanced data-processing technologies and modern irrigation systems.
- We *recommend* collaboration with research institutions and international universities to strengthen the scientific capacity in hydrology, hydrogeology, and climate modelling.
- We *call* for the deployment of supercomputers and geostationary satellite systems to improve data accuracy, real-time forecasting, and crisis-response mechanisms, in line with **WMO recommendations on climate-informed hydrological systems**.
- We *urge* the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan to improve public financing for the water sector, prioritizing efficient irrigation technologies, auditing of water facilities, and capacity-building for professionals in hydrology and water management.

Monitoring and impact indicators

- We *recommend* Parties and national authorities implement measurable indicators to monitor progress, such as reduction in water-losses from irrigation (% vs baseline), increase in number of hydro-geological studies conducted, number of youth-led research or innovation projects in water-resource management, improvement in water-balance forecasting accuracy (>90% target), reduction in conflicts over water distribution and transboundary disputes (cases per year).

Call to international and regional partners

- We *call* upon Central Asian States and international partners to strengthen cooperation through the International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea (IFAS) and other basin-level mechanisms to promote joint monitoring, ecosystem restoration, and fair resource sharing.
- We *encourage* the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Global Environment Facility (GEF) to support regional projects on climate-resilient water infrastructure, youth capacity-building, and data modernization.
- We *reaffirm* that water security must remain a central pillar of the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) and be integrated into the **UNFCCC Sharm el-Sheikh work programme**.

Item 12: Food and Agriculture

- *Recalling **Article 2 of the Paris Agreement**³², SDG 2, and recognizing* that agricultural sector is highly sensitive to water stress, extreme temperatures, and soil degradation;
 - We *demand* Parties to ensure access to food and nutritious diet in the context of changing climate and reducing yield.
 - We *encourage* Parties to accelerate the shift to climate-smart agriculture by subsidizing drip and precision irrigation, solar-powered pumps, and rainwater harvesting systems. Parties should invest in research that relies on local knowledge.
 - We *encourage* Parties to provide accessible adaptation training and practices for farmers.

Item 13: Health

Ensure Inclusive and Climate-Resilient Health Systems

Recalling that **COP 28 for the first time featured an official Health Day** and that **143 countries endorsed the COP 28 UAE Declaration on Climate and Health**³³, which prioritizes the integration of health and climate action and calls for strengthened health systems, early-warning systems, and One Health approaches,

Noting that during SB 62, the Global Climate and Health Alliance called on governments to increase investments in adaptation that protects human health,

Recognizing WHO guidance including the **COP24 Special Report on Health and Climate Change**³⁴ and support frameworks for climate-resilient health systems,

³² unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

³³ <https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/cop28-uae-declaration-on-climate-and-health>

³⁴ <https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/cop24-special-report-health-climate-change>

Recognizing that persons with disabilities are disproportionately affected by climate-related hazards, including heatwaves, air pollution, and limited access to healthcare and evacuation services;

- We *call on* the Ministry of Healthcare in collaboration with the Ministry for Emergency Situations to ensure that by 2030, inclusive emergency preparedness and response plans for persons with disabilities are developed and implemented in all regions of Kazakhstan.
- We *further call on* the Ministry of Healthcare to *urgently* integrate comprehensive climate–health risk assessments into national health systems and adaptation plans, including preparedness for extreme heat, air pollution, respiratory diseases, while allocating sufficient national budgets and prioritizing adaptation measures to ensure cross-sectoral coordination.
- We *encourage* the government to invest in climate-resilient and accessible healthcare infrastructure, including mobile clinics, emergency-ready health facilities, and reliable medical supply chains, particularly in remote, climate-vulnerable, and underserved regions.
- We *propose* the creation of a national data platform on climate-related diseases for doctors and researchers.

Improve Air Quality and Environmental Health Governance

Recognizing that air pollution from industrial facilities and transport significantly contributes to non-communicable diseases such as cancer, asthma, allergies, cardiovascular diseases, and premature mortality,

- We *call on* the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources together with local authorities to ensure installation of air filtration systems in schools, kindergartens, hospitals, and public buildings.

Emphasizing the need for transparent data and citizen participation in environmental health governance,

- We *call on* the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources to establish a public air quality monitoring system co-managed by NGOs and local communities in at least 10 industrial cities of Kazakhstan.
- We *further call on* the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources to strengthen climate–health surveillance and public reporting mechanisms, by tracking disaggregated data on climate-related illnesses, mental health indicators, and exposure trends, while funding youth-led research to inform policy decisions at national and local levels.

Item 14: Climate Justice and Human Rights

- *Recognizing* that climate justice cannot be achieved without the protection of women's and LGBTQIA+ rights.
 - We *urge* Parties to recognize the rights of women and LGBTQIA+ people, and to end all forms of discrimination and oppression against their communities.